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B. Eyes distinct, composed of a few aggregated lenses :

Antennæ with one short basal joint, and a long club

having traces of transverse sutures..... *Fustiger*.

Antennæ (? without basal articulation), with a broad club

of homogeneous structure..... *Articerus*.

The distribution of these genera is peculiar: *Claviger* is found in Europe and Asia; *Adranes* in North America; *Fustiger* in Brazil, Syria and North America; while *Articerus*, with the exception of a species found in Copal, is confined to New Holland.

The species of *Fustiger* are: 1. *F. braziliensis*, (*Articerus braz.* Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 2d ser. iii. 277, pl. xvii. f. 5,) from Brazil; 2. *F. syriacus*, (*Articerus syr.* Saulcy, Ann. Ent. Soc. France, 1865, p. 15,) from Syria; and 3. A new species from Tennessee, which will soon be described by Dr. Brendel, who is now occupied in studying the Pselaphidæ of the United States.

Westwood mentions, in the description of the Brazilian species, and exhibits in the figure the short basal joint of the antennæ, but does not allude to the obsolete transverse sutures of the mass of the antennæ.

Saulcy describes the structure of the antennæ very accurately, and it is owing to his observation that I have detected a very short and indistinct joint between the visible basal joint of the antennæ of *Adranes*, and the bottom of the frontal foveæ in which they are inserted.

Dr. Leidy remarked that Mr. J. F. Clew, one of the proprietors of the salt mine of the Island of Petite Anse, Louisiana, had that day called upon him, announcing the donation to the Academy of a mass of 150 lbs. of pure rock salt. Mr. Clew further informed him of an interesting fact in connection with the history of primitive man. The salt mines of Petite Anse were discovered during the late rebellion. A salt spring had been previously known to exist. During the war, as this failed to produce the amount of salt required, a well was sunk in the hope of procuring a greater supply. At the bottom of the well the workmen met with a solid rock which turned out to be pure salt. This is covered with about fifteen or more feet of soil, mainly composed of sand and mud. A specimen of this soil having been submitted to Dr. Leidy, he was surprised to find mingled with it grains of precious garnet and olivine. Mr. Clew stated that a number of pits had been opened to reach the salt. In several of the pits at the depth of ten or fifteen feet they discovered in the soil bones of the Elephant, well preserved, and beneath these, within a few inches of the rock salt, abundance of matting. Portions of this matting, exhibited to Dr. Leidy, were composed of a tough, flexible, split cane, and were plaited diagonally. The pieces were well preserved, and evidently specimens of human art. On being asked the question, Mr. Clew said he was under the impression that some stone implements had also been found in a similar position, but he was not certain. He further added, that at the sides of one of the pits, bones of the Elephant, and beneath them pieces of matting, could yet be seen, as they had been allowed to remain undisturbed. The facts were so interesting in connection with these remains, and the geology of the Island of Petite Anse, that Dr. L. thought a competent person should be sent there to make an exploration. Mr. Clew has offered every facility to any one disposed to undertake the investigation.

May 29th.

The President, DR. ISAAC HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty-six members present.

1866.]

The following gentlemen were elected members:

Mr. Joseph R. Rhoads, William K. Gilbert, M. D., Mr. Samuel Huston, Mr. T. Clarkson Taylor, Robert S. Kenderdine, M. D., Mr. Daniel Haddock, Jr., Mr. Henry A. Dreer, Mr. Christian C. Febegeer, Henry Stillé, M. D.

The following were elected Correspondents:

Rev. M. B. Anderson, LL. D., President University of Rochester, N. Y., and Mr. Lemuel R. Carter, of Paris Hill, Oxford Co., Maine.

On report of the respective Committees, the following papers were ordered to be published:

Notes on Some Members of the FELDSPAR Family.

BY ISAAC LEA.

I have been much interested for several years past in observing and collecting the varieties of the *Feldspar Family* of Chester and Delaware Counties in this State.

Finding in many places that, where the intrusive *Serpentine* appears, there were usually to be found the finest and more vitreous varieties of *Feldspar*, I visited all such localities, and thus have brought together, perhaps, more of them than any other mineralogist who has searched in these counties. My object in these researches has been solely as to their external characters, connected with the matter which gives to them color, so far as microscopical examination could enable me to effect it.

Among the numerous varieties which I have brought together, I think there are three which have not been before observed. One is of a compact structure, almost without cleavage, and of a fine green color, approaching, as regards tint, to aqua-marine, and is semi-transparent. Another, which usually accompanies the first, and often passes into it, as *Leelite* does into *Feldspar*, has always a definite and well characterized cleavage, the surface of which presents an agreeable pearly appearance, sometimes satin-like. This is usually white or grayish, sometimes inclining to a pale purplish hue, particularly toward the edges of the specimens, and which seem to have been enveloped in *Albite*. Along those edges where the purplish hue is stronger, I could, in all cases, detect small thin spangles or plates, such as constitute *Sunstone*,—*Aventurine Feldspar*—with reddish or wine-color internal reflections.

These reflections are minute, usually microscopic, and always, I believe, of a hexagonal form or the modification of that form.

For the green mineral, I propose the provisional name of *Lennilite*, having found it only near the village of Lenni, in Delaware County. For the pearly variety, I propose that of *Delawareite*, having first found it in Delaware County, among the *Serpentine* rocks, between Glen Riddle and Lenni. Subsequently, I found specimens in Chester County, near to West Chester.

The third is a variety of *Feldspar* which is more laminate and glassy, of a dull bluish green color and semi-transparent, which has through the mass usually very minute internal bright crystalline hexagonal plates giving very bright reflections. This is found at Blue Hill, about two miles north of Media, and is an exceedingly interesting mineral. I found a specimen very similar to this, but rather more blue, some three miles southwest of West Chester, which had not, however, any plates with reflections, but, with a high power, numerous small, black, thin, prismatic crystals were observable. For this, I propose the name of *Cassinite*.

It had been known for many years that *Sunstone* proper existed in the *Hornblend Rocks* of Chester County, near to Kennett Square. This I found in sufficient quantity and perfection to institute a good examination into the

[May,